

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 TO 12.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1912.

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## DR. SCUDDER DEFINES HIS THEOLOGICAL POSITION

"A Canard" is the caption Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D., places over a definition of his theological position in the Friend for February. The article reads as follows:

"Those who really know the minister of Central Union Church do not need to be told that his own personal theological views are conservative and that he firmly believes that the latest word of science is the strongest possible supporter of the orthodox position when that position is apprehended and expressed in terms of present day thought. This position, however, is held together with an equally tenacious conviction that the door of church membership should swing wide to admit every honest disciple of Christ irrespective of his theological views. Trained in medical science his entire conception of spiritual truth has been reached along the road of scientific approach. Conservatives on the one hand who cling to antiquated nomenclature in religion sometimes mistake his point of view because he uses modern scientific language, and fail to see that his position is that of historic Christianity. So-called liberals on the other hand fix their attention upon his use of present-day terms sometimes reach the snap judgment that these argue the denial of the Christian fundamentals which form the eternal laws of spiritual life. Both are wrong, because both refuse to think through his statements. Hence it comes that he has been pilloried by the former and hailed by the latter as a Unitarian, whereas there is probably not a more thorough-going Trinitarian in Hawaii than he. But his Trinitarianism is not of the Three-God-One-God type, taught in some of our seminaries a half century ago. It is that of the new psychology of today. Hence it is inconceivable that Dr. Scudder should have anything whatever to do with a movement, such as is charged by a few inconsiderates, to take Central Union Church out of the company of evangelical churches into so-called liberal or Unitarian ranks. As a matter of fact, there is no such movement. A careful perusal of the changes suggested by the revision committee shows the exact contrary. In order to safeguard past all possible misapprehension the orthodox evangelical character of the church, the committee proposes to replace a most indefinite requirement that 'the doctrinal basis of this church shall be in substantial accord with the general system of Christian doctrines commonly known as evangelical, and no doctrines subversive of the same shall be taught in the assemblies of this church' by a new constitutional article which prescribes that 'the general statement of belief of this church is contained in the articles of faith adopted at its organization and printed in its manual.' This was evidently overlooked by those who were carried away by the report that the standards of the church were to be changed. The only vital point recommended by the committee is the substitution of a declaration of Christian purpose for credal subscription on the part of those who unite with the church after full examination and recommendation by the standing committee and due vote of reception by the church itself. It is hard to understand how such a misapprehension as has been publicly voiced, namely, that there was a movement on foot to unitarianize Central Union Church, could have originated. There is not the slightest suspicion of truth whatever in any such statement, and nothing is farther from the minds of the revision committee or from the suggestions made by them. In order to give time for such misapprehensions to subside and for the church members to think over the report and make suggestions to be embodied in future report, the committee very wisely recommended the postponement for action for some months and the church unanimously concurred.

## SPEAKER CLARK AND EX-GOVERNOR FOLK



WASHINGTON, January 24.—Speaker Champ Clark and former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri will abide by the decision of the Missouri state Democratic convention, which will be held in Joplin, February 7. Should the convention endorse either of the state's "favorite sons" the other will withdraw. The political relations of the two in Missouri have always been amicable.

A later dispatch says the agreement to abide by the convention's decision is off.

### DOWN AT HALEIWA.

There is a particular charm about Haleiwa on a moonlight night. The automobile, in the rent service, being a part of the hotel equipment, is at the call of the guests for a night drive around the country as well as a daylight drive through the vineapple plantations. The regular monthly full moon dance is also a feature of life at Haleiwa that is enjoyed by the transient as well as the permanent guest. It is everything for the comfort of the patrons and the result is highly satisfactory. The trains on the O. R. & L. go to the entrance of the hotel grounds.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO WHITELAW REID IN NEW YORK BEFORE GOING TO WASHINGTON



NEW YORK, January 23.—The Duke of Connaught, who came to New York with the duchess and their daughter, the beautiful Princess Patricia, will go to Washington for a call on President Taft before returning to his duties as governor general of Canada. When the only surviving son of the late Queen Victoria accepted an invitation to come to New York to visit the family of Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to England, he had in mind also the possibility of a call on the president of the United States. But being familiar with the unelastic programs of rulers and remembering President Taft's frequent absences from Washington the duke did not desire to tie the president to the White House if the president had made other arrangements for any particular day. On arriving he learned from Ambassador Reid, however, that the president would be free to receive him on Thursday and that the president had expressed an earnest wish that he find it convenient to extend his visit to Washington. Accompanied by Colonel Lowther, his military secretary, the duke will leave New York Thursday morning for Washington. They will call on the president at five p. m. James Bryce, the British ambassador, will be the duke's host at dinner that evening. The duke and Colonel Lowther will leave Washington for New York on the midnight train. The visit to the president lengthens by one day the duke's stay in this country. He will start for Ottawa at 7:40 p. m. Friday.

## OLD WARHORSE WATTERSON ISSUES A WARM MANIFESTO

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Colonel Henry Watterson, in a statement issued tonight and intended to bring a "distasteful episode" to an end, as far as he was concerned, declared that the issue between him and Governor Woodrow Wilson was solely as to which one had "lied."

Colonel Watterson said he "had engaged conclusively to show" that Governor Wilson had lied, and charged that the New Jersey executive "dared not face the facts." Colonel Watterson declined to make public any proofs in his possession. He denied that Thomas F. Ryan had ever been approached for campaign contributions for Governor Wilson, but states that the matter had been talked over with Governor Wilson, and the latter had "expressed the fear" that if the knowledge of a contribution from Ryan got abroad it might do more harm than good.

### Says He Has Proofs.

Colonel Watterson's statement, addressed to "the Democrats of the United States," in part follows:

"The time limit set upon my stay in the national capital being about to expire, and Governor Wilson having refused my offer as to the issue of veracity he has raised between us to submit proof of the truth of my avowed statement to party associates competent to judge both of its character and the expediency of its publication, I shall bring this most distasteful episode to a close as far as I am concerned."

### All Met at Harvey's.

"During the early summer of 1910 I was passing a weekend with Colonel George Harvey, an old friend, at Deal Beach, his home in New Jersey. There, arrived for dinner Dr. Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton, and Hon. James Smith Jr., late a senator. Doctor Wilson I had never met before. The talk at the table was mainly about the prospective nomination of a Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey. Drawn into conversation I ventured the opinion that if nothing more than a governorship were in sight it would be a sacrifice for Doctor Wilson to quit his exalted station at the head of a great university and get down into the bullring of politics to struggle for preferment so ephemeral and uncertain."

"That was probably what Colonel (Continued on page eleven.)"

## PARASITE FOUND FOR FRUIT FLY

From an illustrated bulletin of the Western Australia department of agriculture the extracts below are taken. They both tell of a parasite introduced by Mr. Compere, a leading entomologist of California who has given much aid to the Hawaiian entomologists, and give advice relative to clean culture now being strongly pressed in this Territory.

Natural Means of Control.—On December 7, 1908, Mr. Geo. Compere, the government entomologist, succeeded in introducing to this State two species of internal parasites on this pest. These have been bred and distributed in various fly-infested districts for the last three summers, but up to date I am not able to report any permanent results. Parasitized pupae can be found in those orchards where these insects have been liberated, but after a time they appear to die out, evidently failing to acclimatise. The larger of these two species belongs to the Braconidae, a subdivision of the Hymenoptera. The members of this order have four wings, the mouth parts formed for biting and sucking, and the abdomen of the female is usually furnished with a protruding ovipositor, piercer, stinger or saw. The smaller species belongs to the family Chalcididae, a further subdivision of the Hymenoptera, and usually very small, black, with strong metallic reflections, and the ovipositor hidden. It is to this family that the great majority of parasites of the fruit fly belong. (Continued on page ten.)

## TAFT RENEWS HIS PLEDGES TO THE GRAND OLD PARTY

CLEVELAND, O., January 29.—President Taft's three-day visit to Ohio began in Cleveland today, and before he retired to his private car tonight the President had spoken of peace and arbitration, talked Ohio politics with some of the leading Republicans of the state and sounded the "keynote" for the coming presidential campaign.

Leaving Cleveland late tonight, he is due in Columbus tomorrow for a thirty-six-hour stay. The President's train pulled into Cleveland in the middle of a winter rain that had turned snow-covered streets into ice and slush.

There were comparatively few people at the station and no large crowds in the cold, driving rain to welcome him. At the bulls where he spoke, however, his reception was cordial.

### Greeted by Garfield.

At the Chamber of Commerce, where Taft spoke on "Peace and Arbitration," came one of the surprises of the day. As he entered the building, James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior in former President Roosevelt's Cabinet and generally acknowledged as politically "anti-Taft," was one of the first to greet him.

"Hello, Mr. President," said Garfield.

"Hello, Jimmy, I'm glad to see you," said the President, as he shook hands. Garfield was a luncheon guest at the same table with the President and the two men indulged in much conversation that seemed to interest and amuse them both.

The President's political conference with the Ohio leaders took place at the home of former Governor Herrick. In addition to Herrick, Arthur I. Vorys and William H. Miller, former assistant Attorney-General of the State, were present.

Other Republican leaders saw the President for brief intervals today. Vorys said tonight that he told the President that things never looked better politically for him than now. He added that the Ohio delegation would go to Chicago instructed for the President.

### Taft Points to Record.

At the McKinley-day banquet given by the Tippecanoe Club at the Chamber of Commerce tonight, President Taft made a stirring appeal to the Republican party to stand by its guns and rest confident that it has carried out its pledges. He declared he faced the future with equanimity and in the belief that the judgment of the country would prove him right in his opinion.

To his hearers, it appeared that a "keynote" speech on which the coming campaign might be fought, was being delivered.

"Looking over the record of what has been done," said the President, "it

seems to me that we are armed with the facts and with things accomplished sufficient to meet our enemy in the open field and to overcome him in the judgment of an impartial umpire. It seems to me there is no occasion for the Republicans to fear the issue with their knowledge of the progress that has been made in the last four years, with their adoption of progressive principles indicated in their platform of 1908 and in the proposals of the Administration since that time. They must, if they would serve the country well, discriminate between what is really progressive and useful and what is utterly at variance with sound constitutional governmental and economic policy.

"On this, the natal day of William McKinley, let us take new vows in behalf of the grand old party, standing by the Constitution, standing by the rights of liberty and property of the individual and willing to face defeat many times in behalf of the cause of sound constitutional government."

### Ready to Run On Tariff Alone.

President Taft gave a comprehensive review of his administration. By the attention he devoted to the tariff he indicated his willingness to go into the campaign on that issue alone.

"Our Democratic friends are mistaken," said the President. "The election of 1910 was not a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue or free trade. This is shown by the fact that the Democratic vote was less, rather than greater than it had been in the presidential election. The defeat of the Republican party came not from an increase in Democratic votes, but from a defection of Republican votes—i. e., of its own members who stayed at home and refused to stand by the party in what they regarded as a failure to redeem its pledges."

Aside from the benefits which the President said were to be found in the creation of a tariff board by the Payne law, there were many others which grew out of that law, to which the Republican party could claim credit. Among these he named the Court of Customs Appeals with authorization to construe the tariff act; the maximum and minimum clause of the law which enables this country to prevent discrimination against American trade, and the corporation tax which is bringing many millions of revenue to the Government.

A commerce court, he said, was created to relieve the courts in railroad cases. "I observe now," he added, "that some of the decisions of the commerce court have been made a basis for a demand for its abolition. It seems to me this would be the most foolish step possible."

The supreme court, he pointed out, "will soon render decisions showing the exact jurisdiction of the commerce court."

speaking are progressing faster than they were at a corresponding time last year. Admission tickets for the Colonial hall will be placed on sale within a short time. The tickets will be \$1.50, each entitling a lady and gentleman to the privileges of the floor.

## THE MALLY FRUIT FLY REMEDY

The following is from an illustrated circular issued by the Cape Town Department of Agriculture:

On the creation of the post of eastern province entomologist in 1902, the incumbent, Mr. C. W. Mally, was instructed to give special attention to the fruit fly (*Ceratit is capitata*) pest. In the following year Mr. Mally reported (see Agricultural Journal for December, 1904) on the probable value of an entirely novel preventive measure, that of destroying the adult flies by a very light sprinkling of a poisoned sweet over the trees. He told of some very encouraging preliminary trials he had made, and recommended those who were in a position to do so to test the method on their own account. The public, however, did not take at once to the remedy, and various obstacles interfered with Mr. Mally making a striking demonstration of its value until last season. Then, as reported in the Agricultural Journal for June, 1909, he succeeded in proving its worth in a way that (Continued on page twelve.)

## PLAN OF BATTLE OF FLOWERS

The battle of flowers that will end the big Washington's birthday Floral Parade will add the last touch to the day's carnival spirit. It will be a spirited innovation in the Floral Parade program, and likely to be a repeated feature in other years.

The battle will take place on Punahou street between Beretania and Wilder avenues, and will not start until after the Floral Parade itself is all over, the judging finished and the cars ready to be dismantled. The entire street from Beretania to Wilder avenue will be brilliantly decorated and space left for cars to be banked on the side so that every occupant can watch the battle as it progresses.

It will be a sort of go as you please affair, and anybody can enter, whether or not his car was in the Floral Parade itself, so long as it is dressed out in flowers or colored bunting. However, Director-General Wall is anxious that every decorated car be entered in the Floral Parade.

A number of inquiries have been received as to the program after the cars leave Alexander Field. It is planned to make the awards of prizes within a few minutes after the judges have finished their work so that all the cars carrying spectators, as well as those who have entered the parade, may leave Alexander Field at once. Floral Parade matters generally